



DATE: September 29, 1980

TO: John Renkes

FROM: Jim Kelty

SUBJECT: IEPA and MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY COOPERATIVE SAMPLING PROGRAM IN DEAD CREEK, SAUGET/CAHOKIA.

The purpose of this memo is to outline a program for joint sampling and analyses between the IEPA and Monsanto Chemical Company in Dead Creek.

- 1) Sampling will be done on October 2, 1980, beginning at approximately 2:00 p.m. and will be conducted by IEPA, ERU Personnel and Monsanto Chemical Company Representatives.
- 2) Soil samples will be taken from the north, central, and south areas of the ditch from sites previously determined by the IEPA to be contaminated.
- 3) Samples will be split and submitted to respective laboratories for elemental analysis and also organic analysis for PCB's ~~and other chlorinated hydrocarbons~~. Laboratory procedures will be exchanged.
- 4) Laboratory results should be completed by October 16, 1980, at which time a meeting can be scheduled for the purpose of comparing and discussing results.
- 5) It is requested that all results be kept confidential until such a time that it is mutually agreeable to make them public.

JK:jks

★ will test for:

- 1) PCB's - no other chlorinated hydrocarbons
- 2) total phosphorus - break down fully to elemental
- 3) chlorinated phenols -
chlorinated benzene
chloronitrobenzene.

★★ Each party will separately maintain records of sampling procedure followed, as well as fully documenting the chain of custody.

Monsanto offered its cooperation in any further testing the Agency might do, and indeed suggested that more tests would be appropriate. Kelty had prepared an outline of a joint testing program to be undertaken (Mauzy having approved it with a few changes - see attached memo). Monsanto is only interested in identifying phosphorus, PCB's, and the chlorinated phenol family (including chlorinated benzene and chloronitrobenzene) - all products that have been made at Monsanto at one time. No other chlorinated hydrocarbons such as insecticide or pesticide compounds would be analyzed, as Monsanto claimed to have "no interest" in those. Pending final approval by Monsanto HQ, the program was to start October 2.

Heisler then said he had received a call, close to the time the news broke about Pete Laumann's dog dying in May, from an anonymous source. The caller asked Heisler "how much was it worth to Monsanto to know who put the stuff in the ditch?" Heisler apparently didn't take him up on the offer, but did tell him to call Ken Mensing, IEPA - Collinsville Land Pollution field office. Heisler called Mensing about an hour later to see if Ken had received a call, but apparently the call never came.

Finally, Renkes asked Heisler what he knew about the suspected Sauget dump(s). Heisler said they have "no records" of any dumping by Monsanto there. He had "heard" that maybe 50 years ago Monsanto products had been landfilled in the area, but he didn't know where or when. Heisler said he has been with the company 42 years (started out in the Chemical Warfare Services division).

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OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

MEMORANDUMWILLIAM J. SCOTT
ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 9, 1980

TO File

FROM Reed Neuman

SUBJECT Dead Creek: IEPA/Monsanto Technical Meeting

On 9/29/80 I attended a meeting at IEPA convened at the request of Monsanto Corp. representatives. Their purpose was to discuss the sampling done so far at Dead Creek and to propose a program for further testing.

Present for IEPA were:

Jim Kelty	-	ERU chemist
John Renkes	-	ERU coordinator
John Hurley	-	head of Lab. Services
Stan Parsons	-	Enforcement

Present for Monsanto were:

Paul Heisler	-	Supt. of Safety & Env'l. Health
Dick Sinise	-	Env'l. Control Engineer
Campbell	-	Research Chemist
Hicks	-	Research Chemist

(Heisler said he was surprised by my presence - didn't know "counsel" was going to be present. I said I was there for no official purpose other than to meet and make contact with Monsanto people. I offered to leave if my presence were to be a problem; Heisler said "we'll see how it goes".)

Heisler said Monsanto had sampled in the ditch approximately 5 months ago, specifically to verify the stories that materials had been self-igniting. He said

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their tests showed this to be "not true", that it could not have happened that way. He later offered that he "knew" that the recent combustion was caused by outside forces lighting the brush, i.e. dirt bikers, people burning rubbish in the ditch, etc. Three to four weeks ago they sampled again, this time on both sides of Judith Lane, the middle ditch area, the quarry pond, and the north end alongside Waggoner's facility. He said their tests didn't reveal any elemental phosphorus, and was curious as to why the Agency's did. He was also surprised that the Agency found PCB's.

He did mention they found high levels of aliphatic hydrocarbons, which made him suspect the presence of crude oil. As to PCB's, they confirmed that they had been the only manufacturer world-side, but said they do not make them anymore and now PCB's are possibly only being produced in Europe. Monsanto apparently is only one of "several" U.S. companies that deal in elemental phosphorus. They pointed out that they are not involved with copper at all.

Heisler then asked how the Agency did their tests, to learn how Monsanto's could have been different. Hurley explained the Agency's lab set-up: inorganic testing is done in Champaign, and organics, including chlorinated hydrocarbon's (PCB's, etc.) are run in Springfield. For phosphorus testing, "ICAP" methods are used. Hurley related that about 85% of the phosphorus detected was in the form of organophos, with less than 1 ppm of orthophosphates. His tests also revealed a blend of PCB's known as "1248", which Hicks said they haven't made since 1970 or so.

After Hurley's descriptions, all agreed that IEPA's procedures and equipment were up-to-date and reliable. However, Monsanto wasn't convinced that elemental phosphorus had been conclusively identified. Hurley thought it had been. Incidentally, the concentrations of phosphorus being studied were so strong that one of Dr. Barcelona's staff in the Champaign Lab was burned while testing it.